

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

First image data and second image data are generated by capturing a subject image at a CCD. The first image data captured over a first exposure time manifest a relatively small extent of image blur. The second image data are captured over a second exposure time set longer than the first exposure time. A spatial frequency analysis is implemented on the first image data and the second image data to calculate the amplitude ratio and the phase difference of the high-frequency components in the two sets of image data. Based upon the amplitude ratio and the phase difference of the high-frequency components thus calculated, the spatial frequency component of the second image data is corrected to generate third image data in which any image blur has been corrected.